Gulf of Mexico Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin

Region: Texas

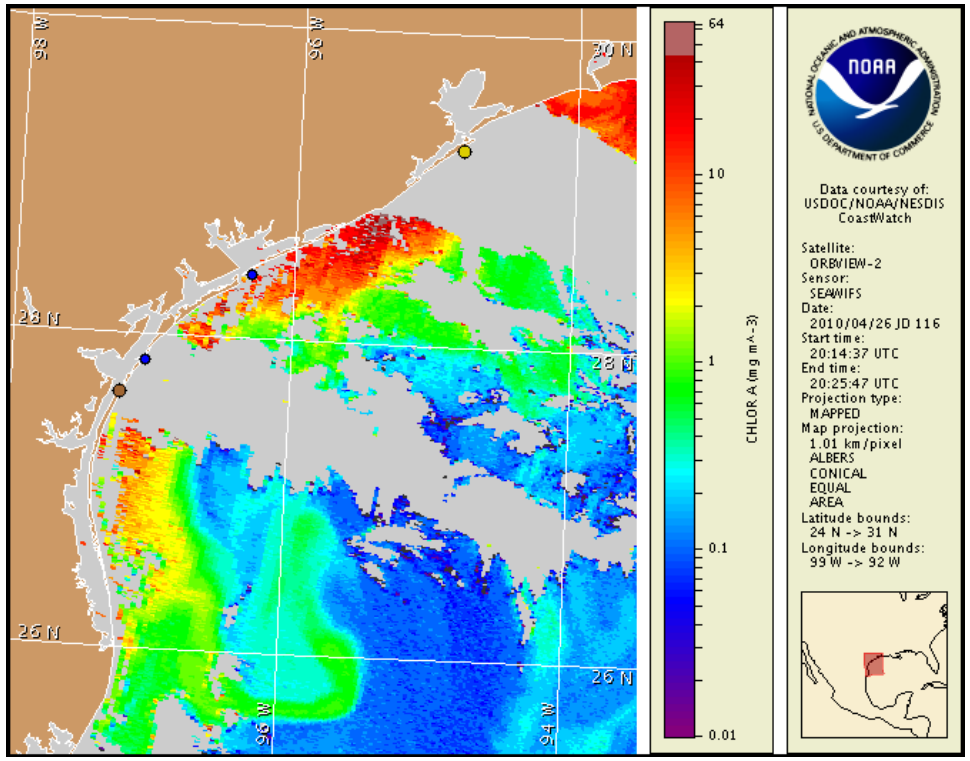
27 April 2010

NOAA Ocean Service

NOAA Satellites and Information Service

NOAA National Weather Service

Last bulletin: April 20, 2010



Satellite chlorophyll image with possible HAB areas shown by red polygon(s). Cell concentration sampling data from April 17 to 26 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:

http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov/hab/habfs_bulletin_guide.pdf

Please note the following restrictions on all SeaWiFS imagery derived from CoastWatch.

1. Data are restricted to civil marine applications only; i.e. federal, state, and local government use/distribution is permitted.
2. Image products may be published in newspapers. Any other publishing arrangements must receive GeoEye approval via the CoastWatch Program.

Conditions Report

A bloom of *Dinophysis* spp. has been identified in coastal Texas. This algal bloom does not produce respiratory irritation impacts associated with the Texas red tide caused by Karenia brevis. No respiratory irritation impacts are expected alongshore anywhere in Texas.

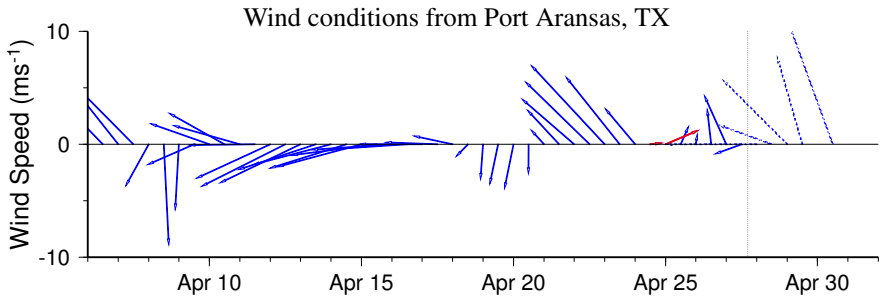
Analysis

Effective Friday, April 23, the following bays have been closed due to levels of Dinophysis caudata and D. ovum: Galveston, West Galveston, Bastrop, Christmas, East Matagorda, Matagorda, Tres Palacios, Carancahua, Lavaca, Powderhorn Lake, Espiritu Santo, San Antonio, Mesquite, and Copano. St. Charles, Aransas and Corpus Christi bays all remain closed due to red tide. The Lower Laguna Madre and South Bay remain open. The Texas Deptartment of State Health Services is monitoring all bays for Dinophysis. Water samples collected last week from Galveston Bay, Packery Channel and the Port Aransas jetties were all found to contain okadaic acid.

No Karenia spp. has been reported in coastal Texas.

Satellite indicates high chlorophyll along the Texas coast, which is most likely fron blooms of non-harmful algae.

-Wynne, Tomlinson

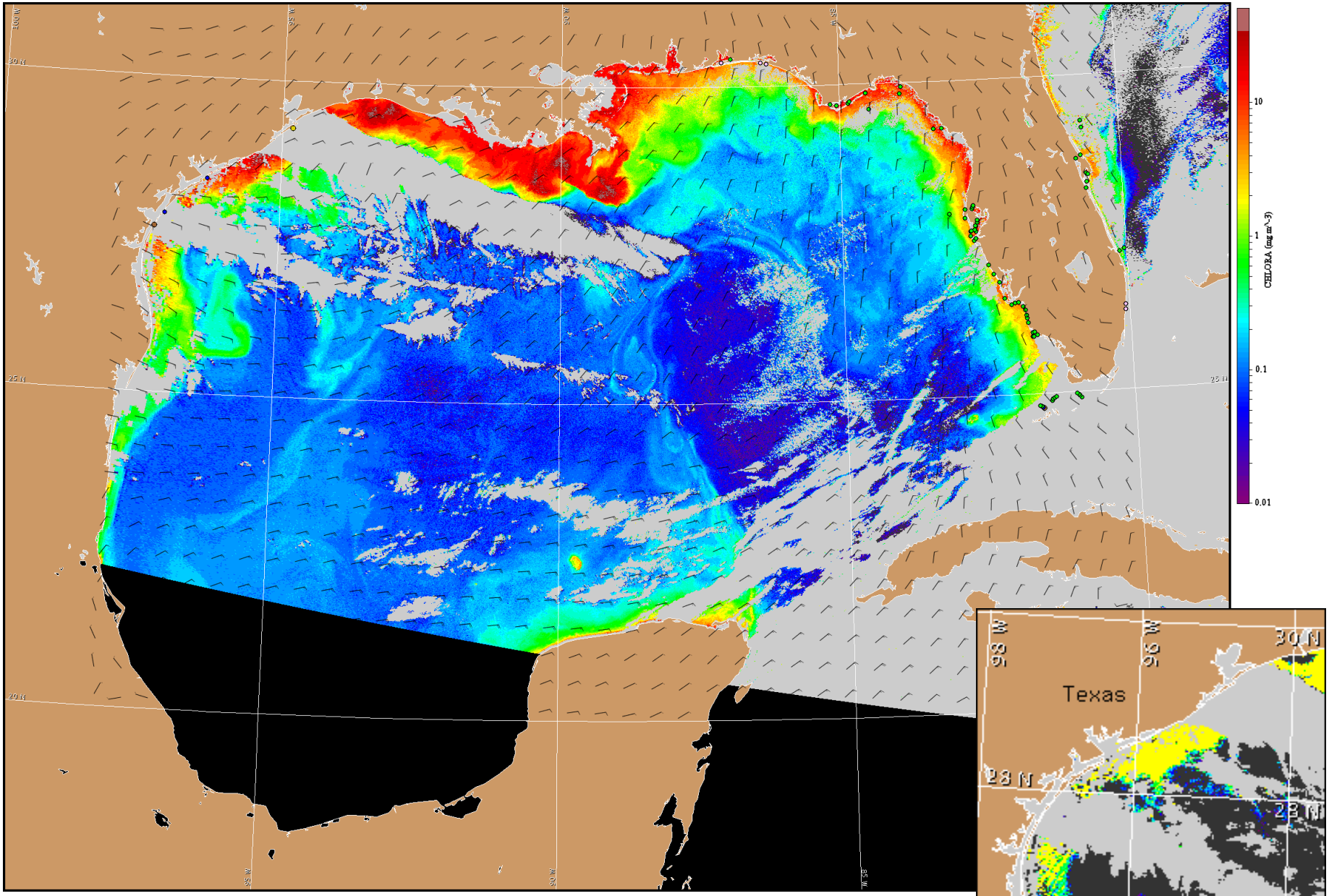


Wind speed and direction are averaged over 12 hours from buoy measurements. Length of line indicates speed; angle indicates direction. Red indicates that the wind direction favors upwelling near the coast. Values to the left of the dotted vertical line are measured values; values to the right are forecasts. Wind observation and forecast data provided by NOAA's National Weather Service (NWS).

Wind Analysis

E wind tonight at 1-15 knots. E wind tomorrow at 10-15 knots. SE wind Thursday at 20-25 knots. S wind Friday at 20-25 knots. S wind Saturday at 15-20 knots.

To see previous bulletins and forecasts for other Harmful Algal Bloom Bulletin regions, visit the NOAA CoastWatch bulletin archive: http://coastwatch.noaa.gov/hab/bulletins_ns.htm



Satellite chlorophyll image and forecast winds for April 28, 2010 12Z with Cell concentration sampling data from April 17 to 26 shown as red (high), orange (medium), yellow (low b), brown (low a), blue(very low b), purple (very low a), pink (present), and green (not present). For a list of cell count data providers and a key to the cell concentration categories, please see the HABFS bulletin guide:
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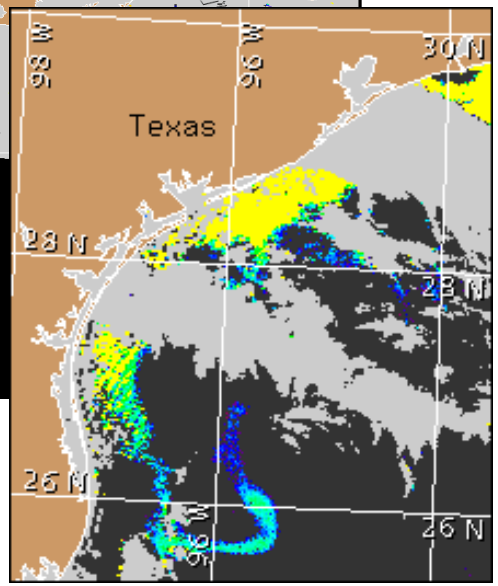

Verified and suspected HAB areas shown in red. Other areas of high chlorophyll concentration shown in yellow (see p. 1 analysis for interpretation).